

BREAD FAMINE HERE IMPOSSIBLE, HE SAYS

Future Orders From Americans
Would Prevent It, Says
Statistician Estabrook.

A bread famine in the United States is almost an economic impossibility, even though increased exports of wheat to Europe seem to threaten the domestic supply. This was the declaration today of Dr. L. M. Estabrook, statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Estabrook asserted that future orders of American millers and bakers, which are being placed constantly throughout the year, will insure for the United States an adequate supply of flour, even though exports send wheat prices up to the fabred \$2 a bushel mark.

"We have figured out," he said, "that the United States normally has between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. The bumper wheat crop of the United States, which was practically 300,000,000 bushels, has had the effect of slightly raising this export maximum, thereby allowing the United States to export a larger amount than usual.

Americans Buying Now.

"Nevertheless, the American miller and the American baker have an equal chance with European buyers, and it is only reasonable to expect that they are taking steps, in view of the recent heavy exports, to safeguard the domestic reserve from which they must draw their supply.

"These millers and bakers have placed orders for immediate and future delivery all through the fall and winter. They have already stored millions of bushels in elevators which will never see Europe. The present holders of grain have received orders for future delivery of wheat to the American millers at prices based on the market value of wheat at the time of delivery. This wheat, therefore, whether delivered in January, February, or March, will be sold to the miller at the market price at the time of delivery.

Seller Has No Preference.

"When wheat is being sold the seller, collectively speaking, has no preference concerning the buyer, so long as the buyer is willing to meet the market price. The American miller, therefore, is meeting the European buyer on even terms, and can command his own supply of wheat just as readily as the European buyer demands his export supply, and more readily, perhaps, than the European buyer can demand more than the safe export maximum.

"The only possible way for the flour supply of the United States to be curtailed is through a theoretical and economically impossible situation, whereby all or practically all of the men who control the grain, would enter into a conspiracy to sell American wheat only for export. Such a situation is not only absurd on its face, but if it should be attempted, Congress would step in and legislate against it.

"The present condition of drawing on a previous year's harvest of wheat can only obtain through the spring of 1916. In May, we will have a new crop on our hands, and the supply is bound to run ahead of the demand. It must not be conceded that the European crop is being curtailed. Europe is already raising more wheat annually, in wheat that is not only abundant, but is being raised in abundance for the consumption of the producing countries.

Contracts Are Check.

"It is therefore not difficult to see where the contracts of American millers and bakers, already placed with holders of grain for immediate and future delivery, act as an automatic check upon any untrammelled and uncontrolled stream of export trade to Europe. It is easier to supply a Chicago wheat market with wheat at \$1.50 than an European market with wheat at \$2.50.

"In addition, our millers and bakers can meet any European price that may obtain. After all, the price paid for wheat by the miller is only the price the miller as he acts in the capacity of agent for the people. If flour gets too high for the further making of bread, the miller and bakers make the people pay the higher price by the simple expedient of adding to the price of the loaf.

HELPERS OF ERRING GIRLS TO GATHER

Representatives of 68 Florence
Crittenton Homes to Attend
Conference Here.

The problem of caring for erring women and girls will be discussed from every viewpoint at the thirty-third annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, which will open in the parish hall of the Trinity P. E. Church, Third and C streets northwest, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock to continue three days.

Officers and delegates from nearly every one of the sixty-eight homes in various parts of the United States will be present, and from a sociological standpoint it will be one of the most important gatherings of the year. The day sessions will be held in the parish hall from 10 till 2 o'clock. Wednesday evening there will be a reception to those interested in the work at the Raleigh Hotel. Thursday evening there will be a mass meeting in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, John Marshall place and C street northwest, and Friday evening the final session of the conference will be held in the Florence Crittenton Home, 218 Third street northwest.

The Thursday evening meeting will be one of the principal features of the conference. The Rev. Dr. James S. Montgomery will preside. Among the addresses which will be heard there are at other sessions the conference will be that on "The Deported Girl," by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the mission; "The Psychology of the Wayward Girl," by Mrs. Barclay Hazard, vice president of the New York Mission; "The Discharged Prisoner," by Mrs. Joseph Bellah, of Newark, N. J.; "The Follow-up," by Mrs. Faine, of Camden, N. J.; "The Franchises," by Miss Marshall, of Norfolk, Va.; and "The Mentality Deficient," by Mrs. C. M. Ellingwood, of Boston.

Caminetti Would Shelter New York's Jobless Men On Government Property

Immigration Commissioner In-
spects Ellis Island to See
How Far It May Be Used.

CHICAGO UNEMPLOYED RIOT

Mounted Police Obligated to
Charge Crowd to Disperse
Them—Dozen Injured.

Arthur Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, is in New York today, making an inspection of Ellis Island to see how far the immigration station there may be used to shelter New York's unemployed. The unemployment situation in other large cities throughout the country is nearly, if not quite, as bad as in the metropolis, and steps are being taken by other national authorities to solve the problem.

Dispatches from Chicago tell of a meeting of jobless men which broke up in a riot. Mounted police were compelled to charge the crowd, injuring a number.

Makes Tour of Island.

Accompanied by Frederic C. Howe, immigration commissioner of the port of New York, Mr. Caminetti made a tour of all the buildings and accommodations. Caminetti refused to state the results of his examination, but it is understood that he will make his report from Washington this week.

The plan suggested to Caminetti in Chicago was to have the government employ a number of men to provide meals for the homeless men, if the federal authorities will give them a temporary relief measure managed by Mrs. Sara J. Atwood, who has been giving supper to almost five hundred destitute men and then taking them over to the island to pass the night.

Mrs. Atwood repeated her feeding in front of the offices of the North American Civic League, afterward sending them to the island. For the first time the men were permitted to sleep in the dormitories, and the government was asked to provide a meal at the island. The men who had been fed at the league were allowed to sleep in the dormitories, and the government was asked to provide a meal at the island. The men who had been fed at the league were allowed to sleep in the dormitories, and the government was asked to provide a meal at the island.

How Scores City Officials.

Commissioner Howe, in discussing the unemployment situation, scored the New York city authorities for their failure to provide work and sufficient shelter for the unemployed.

"The present accommodation the city has furnished for the men out of work is an outrage," asserted Howe. "The men have done so far as miserably as they can. Every armory, public building, and school should be opened, if necessary, to give shelter. Recreation places should be inclosed, heated, and equipped with cots.

"The city ought to do this, not in a niggardly, saving fashion, but to provide really comfortable quarters where the men may live until they can find work. The city should have lodging accommodations for 50,000 men at least.

"Estimates of the men out of employment vary from 200,000 to 500,000. In New York alone there are at least 200,000 unemployed in the city now, if not more. The weather so far has been a godsend, but as soon as the cold weather comes, the situation will be much more serious than last.

City's Responsibility.

"The city must face the full responsibility of caring for the unemployed. It cannot shirk its duty by asserting that the unemployment problem has nothing to do with municipal government, as some of the officials have done. As such should have emergency measures to relieve it.

"The city ought to give the men work.

**JIM LARKIN FINDS
POPE OF SOCIALISTS**

He Also Takes a Whack at
Everything From Police to
Triple Entente.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Jim Larkin, labor leader, squared off at a meeting at the Star Casino and took vigorous, whole-souled whacks at everything from the Triple Entente to the New York policeman. Between these extremes Larkin placed Christabel Pankhurst, Upton Sinclair, John D. Rockefeller, labor unions, capitalists and all the newspapers. King George of England, the Socialist party, and other things as they came to occur to him from time to time.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist party of New York, and about three-fourths of his hearers were Socialists. Once, though, he struck a snag and all but caused a riot. That was when, denouncing the Socialist party as lacking in breadth and humanity, he said:

"The Socialist party has a Pope!"

He got no chance to enlarge on that point. Men began rising in all parts of the hall, and the speaker did not rise because he was asked to.

"Who is this Pope?" cried half a dozen men.

"Do you know where you are?" came from others.

Who's holding this meeting, anyway? "Don't you know this is a Socialist meeting, and you are all Socialists?"

Larkin advanced to the edge of the platform and put his foot squarely on a footstool.

"I was told that I was to have a free platform," he said. "I said I liked it. I am able to defend myself, either physically or mentally."

Edward F. Cassidy, the chairman, came forward with convulsed words and the storm blew over. But Larkin did not name the "Socialist Pope."

WHAT HOWE ASKS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Frederic C. Howe, Commission-
er of Immigration, outlined
his scheme for the city relief
of the unemployment problem
as follows:

Open immediately all the arm-
ories, public buildings, and
schools, if necessary, to shelter
the homeless. Inclose the
recreation piers, heat them,
and provide them with cots.
The city should provide lodging
for 50,000 men.

Feed them until they get work.
Not just coffee and bread, but
real meals that a man can
live on.

It costs us just 8 cents apiece
on Ellis Island to furnish
good, nourishing dinners of
Irish stew, two vegetables,
coffee and bread. The city
could do the same thing.

Start work on public improve-
ments. Appropriate suffi-
cient funds as an emergency
measure to meet the crisis.

The city must face the full re-
sponsibility for this problem.

If it can't give them employment it
must feed them until such time as
work comes. It can't let them starve.

Public works should be started im-
mediately by the city on a large scale.
These jobless men are entitled to
real meals, too, not a miserable pit-
tance of coffee and rolls. On the island
they are feeding the immigrants at 8
cents a head, but on the mainland
they are giving them nothing. We usually
have some stew-lamb or Irish—two
kinds of vegetables, bread and coffee.
The city ought to be able to feed its
destitute men as well and as cheaply.

"The men who have been coming over
to the island under the leadership of
Mrs. Atwood are most orderly and well
behaved. When they get on the island
most of them ask for a bath, even be-
fore food.

"They take the privilege of sleep-
ing in the Government buildings as a
prize to be earned by good behavior.
They clean up after themselves in the
morning, taking their blankets and
sweeping up the floor. The first night
they didn't even smoke until we gave
the word, for fear we wouldn't like it."

Chicago Conditions Worse.

Dispatches from Chicago show that
the unemployment situation there is
even worse than in New York. A
meeting of jobless men and women
at Hull House yesterday broke up in
a riot and mounted police were
obliged to charge the crowd. A score
were arrested, and in the ensuing
fight numerous shots were fired
and a dozen men and women cut
and bruised.

Lucy Parsons, widow of an anar-
chist hanged for murder after the
Haymarket riot, and Irwin Tucker,
who said he was a preacher, were
among those arrested. The rioting
started when the men attempted to
hold a parade after the meeting. Mar-
shall Devito, a detective, ordered
the men to disperse, and he was
knocked down, and he arose immediately and fired five
shots at the crowd.

Miss Jane Adams, in charge of Hull
House, a settlement house, and in-
vestigator of the proposed Colorado
park, Mr. Sherman, being a lover
of the wild life, touches on matters to
which Mr. Marshall does not refer.

He writes of the mountain sheep, the
elk, the deer, the bear, the beaver,
smaller mammals, and the birds of
plumage and song which inhabit moun-
tain and valley.

If the House of Representatives shall
endorse the Senate's action there will
be given to the people of the State of
Colorado but to all Americans a park
for use for all time as a pleasure
ground, a natural and potent attrac-
tion to all who love nature at its best.

**W.J. Bryan Warns Against
Making Money One's God**

Men and women are just as prone to
bow before false gods today as in the
pre-Christian era, said Secretary of
State Bryan, who yesterday afternoon
addressed a large audience in the Fifth
Baptist Church.

His topic was "False Gods," and he
held that the money god was the chief
evil of many persons of the present
generation.

"When a man makes money his god,
he gives up the only love the neighbor
as he lives," he said. "He gives up
money as himself," said Mr. Bryan.

"Until the man is finally killed to death
by the golden rule, he is a man who
excesses pure drink before all other
things in life, and it costs him his
ambition in life."

"Some people put pleasure before
everything else, and that is nearly as
bad as worshipping money or honor."

READY TO VOTE ON PARK IN COLORADO

House Public Lands Committee
Favors National Project at
Long's Peak.

The Senate has sanctioned a bill
making a national park of the ter-
ritory immediately surrounding Long's
Peak and including a large part of
the Estes Park district of Colorado.
The Committee on Public Lands of
the House has reported the same
measure favorably by unanimous vote.
Congressman Edward T. Taylor,
Democrat of Colorado, is a member of
the Public Lands Committee of the
House. He has worked consistently
to obtain this national park for his
home State. Plans for the creation
of the park were first formulated
years ago. They were prompted and
later stimulated by the strong appeal
which the beauty of the Colorado sec-
tion and its eminent fitness for park
purposes made on the minds and im-
agination of men who saw the dis-
trict in its varying beauty through
the seasons of the year.

The district which it is proposed to
set aside for national park purposes is
now included in one of the Govern-
ment's forest reservations. Therefore,
it is not necessary to purchase land.
In the Senate bill it is provided that
the total expenditures for the Secretary
of the Interior for maintenance, super-
vision, and improvement purposes shall
not exceed \$10,000 each year until Con-
gress shall have authorized for
greater expenditures.

Superb Natural Scenery.

Opposition to the creation of the Colo-
rado park has developed from time to
time, but it is said in Washington that
in the main the objections have been
met. It was intended originally to in-
clude in the tract to be set aside a part
of Estes Park, which today is quite
thickly populated. Objection was en-
tered to the inclusion of this small sec-
tion, and, as a result, it has been elimi-
nated from the tract. The territory thus
set aside, however, contains the finest
scenery of mountain, valley, and forest,
and the work of nature is everywhere
seen from the heights and the valleys
from the lowlands is that no noble nat-
ural picture can be found anywhere in
the land.

The bill to create a new national park
has a place on the unanimous consent
calendar of the House.

Objection made to the consideration
of the bill on Monday by any member
of the House, and the bill was there-
upon postponed. It is expected that
the bill will be taken up again today.
The bill would be allowed to be
passed by the House, and the advan-
ces of its advocates firmly believe.

Enos A. Mills, a nature lover and
writer, has been an advocate of the
measure since its introduction in the legis-
lation. Mr. Mills has said:

Flowers Border Snow.

"This park is a wild garden built on a
vast scale. The individual slopes, the
plateaus and canyons are beautiful with
forests, meadows, and flowers. Primeval
robes of pine and spruce cover and
drage all slopes below the altitude of
11,000 feet. With the forests are nu-
merous rugged meadows, the ground
and fringed with growths of aspen
and birch. The heights above the tim-
ber line are not barren, but are over-
spread with miles and miles of arctic
flowers. The meadows are covered with
flowers. The perpetual snow fields have
a summer fringe of flowers and every
step or wind blowing through a forest
of wild bloom."

When Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago,
was Secretary of the Interior, he be-
came convinced of the beauty of the
Colorado national park movement.
Fisher, who had the people wanted
the park. Mr. Fisher detailed R. B.
Marshall, chief geographer of the
United States Geological Survey, to
make an examination of the region and
to submit a report on the fitness of the
land for park purposes and the prac-
ticability of the plan.

Much Wild Life.

John Luckinson Sherman, newspaper
man and nature lover, of Chicago, has
written with fine appreciation of the
natural beauty of the proposed Colorado
park. Mr. Sherman, being a lover
of the wild life, touches on matters to
which Mr. Marshall does not refer.

He writes of the mountain sheep, the
elk, the deer, the bear, the beaver,
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everything else, and that is nearly as
bad as worshipping money or honor."

Prohibition Wave Hits Harvard Now

"Dry" Students Protest Against
Serving Beer at Fresh-
man Banquet.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—An effort to pre-
vent the serving of beer at the fresh-
man banquet next Wednesday evening
is being made by the Harvard Prohibi-
tionists.

F. Treadwell Smith, a prominent
senior, has written the Crimson, pro-
testing against the custom and calling
on the student council to take action.

This is the opening gun in a cam-
paign designed against the serving of
alcoholic drinks at all university gath-
erings. In anticipation of a "dry" epi-
demic, a Harvard square dealer packed
his shop window with beer signs and
announced a clearance sale.

As there is no meeting of the student
council before Wednesday, it seems
probable that this year, at least, the
freshmen will have their beer.

WANTS \$10 LOWEST PHONE GIRLS' PAY

Walsh, Industrial Relations
Commission Head, De-
nounces Trusts as Thieves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Distribution of
corporate property that has been "sta-
tioned" for the people and a minimum
wage of \$10 a week for telephone girls
in every city of the country were ad-
vocated by Frank Walsh, chairman of
the United States Commission on In-
dustrial Relations, today in a public
address in an address in Public School
No. 62.

"There would be no unemployment
problem in America," shouted Walsh,
"if the Supreme Court handed down
an opinion taking back the property that
has been stolen by the great cor-
porations! Title is never transferred by
deeds!"

"If your watch is stolen tonight and
you find it in a pawnshop tomorrow,
you are entitled to get it. You do not
have to pay for it."

"Leaving out all question of the
moral wrong I believe committed, it
looks easy to get it back and thus
it belongs to the people, and should
be taken back."

Walsh, who is a member of the
Industrial Relations Commission, today
discussed the question of the minimum
wage of \$10 a week for telephone girls
in every city of the country.

"These things could be done if we
had power of self-expression and a
free and untrammelled press. I have
urged a minimum wage for telephone
girls in four communities, and they
have refused to do it. They were
present, and not once was one line
printed in the newspapers that the
minimum wage should be taken off
all industries when the profits are not
divided among the workers," Walsh
said.

Among those present were Mrs. J.
Rosen, Harry and Amos Pinchot, and
"Mother" Jones.

**BRITISH PRIVATE IS
THANKED BY GERMAN**

Member of Connaught Rangers
Carries Letter From Officer
Asking Consideration.

LONDON, Jan. 18 (by mail to New
York).—Private O'Keefe, of the Con-
naught Rangers, carries a German letter
of introduction which offers guarantees
of good treatment if he ever fell into
the hands of the Kaiser's troops.

O'Keefe was one of a detachment of the
Connaughts operating near Ypres, and
endeavoring to catch a body of Ger-
mans who were retreating. He was
killed, and his body was found by a
farm. Within the farmhouse itself were
two of the officers, and O'Keefe decided
to get them out.

He dashed up to the door, exposed for
200 yards to a furious rifle fire, and de-
manded the instant surrender of the
astonished Germans as a preliminary to
their release. O'Keefe shot one of
them, took the other prisoner, and
brought him back to the regiment.

The prisoner, a German, who had the
luck to capture O'Keefe to "give
the best treatment to a brave man who
saved my life."

From his colonel, O'Keefe got a mild
reprimand for foolhardiness.

**For Sore Muscles
Strains, Sprains, Bruises**

Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr.,
and you will be agreeably surprised at
the prompt relief. It reduces inflamma-
tion and swelling—alleviates pain and sore-
ness.

Used as a Rub-Down after violent ex-
ercise or physical exertion, it puts vim
and energy into jaded muscles, limbers
the joints, and gives the body the glow
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Absorbine, Jr., is more than a liniment
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Applied to cuts, wounds, sores, it kills
the germs, makes the part aseptically
clean, and promotes rapid healing.
Economical as only a few drops are re-
quired at an application.

Made of herbs and safe to use any-
where.

All druggists, \$1.00 per bottle or
postpaid. Manufactured only by W. F.
Young, P. O. Box 44, Temple street,
Springfield, Mass.—Adv.

"DROP FIGHT? NEVER!" SNAPS MRS. FUNK

Suffrage Leader Declares the
Campaign for Federal
Amendment Will Go On.

"Of course, we haven't given up our
fight for the suffrage amendment, and
we never will until we get it," said
Mrs. Antoinette Funk, acting chair-
man of the Congressional committee of
the National American Woman Suffrage
Association, today, when questioned re-
garding the report that the committee
had decided to abandon its campaign
for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell
amendment.

"The report is simply absurd," she
continued, her eyes snapping fire, "and
I can't imagine how it could have been
circulated. We have always mothered
the Bristow-Mondell resolution, have
borne the heavy end of the burden of
its support, and would hardly abandon
it now."

"We did say that we would turn tem-
porarily to the States for relief, but
we are only doing this so as to be
able to bring more pressure to bear
upon Congress. With a few more States
on our side our chances of winning the
fight for national legislation will be
much better."

The committee announces that a
campaign will be begun immediately
for the enactment of the Shafroth-
Palmer resolution, which provides for
an amendment on suffrage in the States
whenever a per cent of its voters de-
mand it. This, it is pointed out, would
make that the individual States much
easier to win than the Federal govern-
ment. There is no better example of this
barrier we have to contend with under
the present State laws than in New
York, where we have been trying for
six years to win by two legislatures,
so that the people might decide whether
or not they want to give the women
the right to vote. The Shafroth-Palmer
amendment would do away with these
obstacles in the legislatures and leave
it to the people to decide for them-
selves—the only right way to do it,"
said Mrs. Funk.

A Look That Hurt.

William G. Rockefeller is an authority
on dogs, no less than on finance. Dis-
cussing the training of dogs, Mr.
Rockefeller said:

"Yes, training is an art. The sim-
plest appearing canine performance is
properly speaking, a difficult thing. It
looks easy, but it is hard and thus
Mr. Rockefeller smiled—"thunk, it is like
the man at the photographer's."

The man sitting for his portrait,
said impatiently to the artist:

"Well, have I got now the pleasant
expression you desire?"

"Yes, thank you," said the photog-
rapher, "that will do nicely."

"Then, hurry up!" growled the man.
"It hurts my face!"—Exchange.

**Stabbed, He Saves
Girl From Abduction**

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—As Frank
Vignolo and his sweetheart, Beagle
Verdo, both of Brooklyn, passed a
house at Wilma and Atlantic avenues
last night, two men sprang from the
doorway and attempted to carry the
girl away.

Vignolo defended the girl with his
fists, and was stabbed in the shoulder
by one of the assailants. The two
men escaped in a limousine.

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Made of herbs and safe to use any-
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All druggists, \$1.00 per bottle or
postpaid. Manufactured only by W. F.
Young, P. O. Box 44, Temple street,
Springfield, Mass.—Adv.

DEALERS PREPARE FOR MARKET FAIR

Food Exposition, Now Only Four
Weeks Away, Arouses Live-
ly Interest.

With the opening of the Center
Market Food Exposition but four weeks
away dealers there have already begun
decorating their sections and arrang-
ing for displays of everything eatable
that money will buy.

In addition to the 600 stalls that are
permanent fixtures beneath the big roof,
there will be a number of extra booths
built in the wide aisles where out-of-
town manufacturers may display their
goods. These exhibitors will not be
allowed to sell goods, but may distri-
bute samples and advertising litera-
ture and make any display they choose.

"The most encouraging sign so far
has been the co-operation unanimously
manifested by the dealers here," said
E. G. Whitford, president of the Wash-
ington Food Exposition, today. "Every
individual and firm has shown a wil-
lingness to do all and more than is ex-
pected. The decorations are going to
turn the whole interior of the market
into a fairy land, and the concerts by
the Marine Band will add to the illus-
ion. We are going to have the great-
est free show ever seen in Washing-
ton, and it will serve a good purpose for
both the consumer and the dealer. It
will be both entertaining and educa-
tional."

The exposition will be open six days,
including four evenings. On Monday,
Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
it will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.,
and on the same evenings from 7
p. m. to 10 p. m. Monday, Tuesday, and